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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Library of Congress Publishes *Railroad Maps of North America*

The Library has recently published *Railroad Maps of North America: The First Hundred Years,* prepared by Andrew M. Modelski, head of the Acquisitions Unit in the Library's Geography and Map Division. This extensively illustrated, large-format book, measuring 14 by 11 inches, contains a representative sample of 92 maps, in color and black and white, selected from the Library's collection of more than 5,000. The maps are accompanied by 82 related illustrations depicting virtually every aspect of railroading, including timetables, advertisements, lithographs, posters, construction photos, and engravings.

The maps illustrate the development of various cartographic styles and techniques and record the achievements of the early railroaders. The originals vary in size from small foldout sketches to large-scale surveys and wall maps for display in ticket offices. There are progress report surveys for individual lines, official surveys, promotional maps, maps showing land grants and rights-of-way, and route guides published by commercial firms.

An introductory essay by Mr. Modelski traces the history of the continent's railroad mapping. North American railroading and map making have been linked together at least since 1764, when John Montressor, a British engineer and map maker, erected a "gravity road," as it was called, for military purposes at the Niagara portage in Lewiston, N.Y. The first railroad map reproduced in this volume is also the Library's oldest, an 1828 "Plan of a survey for the proposed Boston and Providence Rail-Way." The line later became part of the New Haven Railroad.

The maps are arranged according to the three North American countries (United States, Canada, and Mexico) and then by types,

Also in This Issue . . .

Opera Personalities Are Subject of New Library Exhibit 98–99

Automated Equipment Installed in New Delhi Office 100

Juilliard String Quartet Will Perform on April 12–13 99–100

"The Book in the Future" Is Discussed at March 7 Meeting 99

Concluding Reports on the 1983 Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations 101–108

beginning with early surveys and maps of entire regions and leading to maps that show particular locations or serve particular purposes. Detailed annotations for each map and an extensive index make this publication a valuable tool for research. Reproductions of all the illustrations which accompany the maps may be ordered directly from the Library's Photoduplication Service, and a list of negative numbers is supplied.

Bound in brown buckram, gold stamped, and protected by a full-color dust jacket, this handsome, 186-page publication is for sale for $28 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 030-004-0021-3) or in person from the Sales Shop on the ground floor of the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Opera Personalities Are Subject Of Library Exhibit Opening April 29

Geraldine Ferrar, Enrico Caruso, and Feodor Chaliapin are three of the renowned opera singers whose images will be on display in the Performing Arts Library at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts beginning Tuesday, April 24. Entitled "The Grand Interpreters: Personalities in Opera in America," the exhibition coincides with the centennial tour of the Metropolitan Opera Company, which opens on April 23 at the Kennedy Center.

Beginning with the 1825 New York visit of Manuel Garcia and his troupe, the first major European artists to establish themselves in this country, the exhibition continues with Jenny Lind's highly acclaimed 1850–52 tour, which left opera houses across the continent named for "the Swedish nightingale." The display concludes with the close of World War II. On exhibit are more than 100 photographs of legendary opera stars, drawn primarily from the Library's Charles Jahant Collection. Mr. Jahant has spent more than six decades attending operatic performances and conducting research in operatic archives all over the world. He has served as an opera critic for numerous publications including *Opera News*.

Feodor Chaliapin (1873–1938) in Arrigo Boito's Metistofele
Photograph by Mishkin, New York City, 1924

Finnish soprano Äino Ackté (1876–1944)

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The scores of several American composers are also featured, such as Scott Joplin's *Treemonisha,* Virgil Thomson's *Four Saints in Three Acts,* and George Gershwin's libretto typescript of *Porgy and Bess.* Among the other items are a Victor opera stars poster and a Caruso picture record. In addition, the Metropolitan Opera has loaned intricate set design renderings from *La Traviata* and *Un Ballo in Maschera,* elaborate costume designs from *Samson and Dalila, La Presiose Ridicole,* and *Oberon,* and several costumes, including one from the 1890s worn by Minnie Hauk in her role as Carmen.

"The Grand Interpreters: Personalities in Opera in America" will be on view through October 8 in the Performing Arts Library on the roof terrace level of the Kennedy Center, Tuesday through Friday from 11 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Guest curators for the exhibition were Charles Jahant and Amy Henderson. The Performing Arts Library is a joint endeavor of the Library of Congress and the Kennedy Center.

"The Book in the Future" Is Discussed at March 7 Meeting

"Set no limits to your vision . . . for perhaps the future of the book is not as solid as it might appear," Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., told members of the Library's advisory committee on "The Book in the Future," which met at the Library on March 7. Sixteen committee members participated in the discussion, which marked the halfway point in a study organized by the Library in response to a congressional resolution. The study, which emphasizes the influence of computer and video technologies on books, reading, and the printed word, will be presented by Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin to the Congress not later than December 1, 1984. It is being prepared by consultants Charles A. Goodrum and Helen Dalrymple under the auspices of the Library's Center for the Book. The report will be issued in two volumes: a brief version aimed at the general public and a second, more detailed resource volume containing pertinent data, documents, and a bibliography.

Gerald Holton, professor of physics and the history of science at Harvard University, who chairs the advisory committee, moderated the day's discussion. Committee members and special guests offered a variety of responses to four specific questions: What differences does it make that the forms and functions of books are changing? How do technology and literacy affect each other? Who is responsible for stimulating reading and the reading habit? How is publishing facing the challenges of new technologies?

Other committee members present were:

William O. Baker, chair of the board (retired) of Bell Telephone Laboratories

Jacques Barzun, author and literary consultant

John Chancellor, NBC News correspondent and commentator

Kenneth E. Dowlin, director, Pike's Peak Regional Library District

Russell G. Meyerand, Jr., vice president-technology, United Technologies

Warren J. Haas, president, Council on Library Resources, Inc.

Frederick Kilgour, vice chair, Board of Trustees, OCLC, Inc.

Louis L'Amour, author

F. W. Lancaster, professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana

Sol Linowitz, Coudert Brothers, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Morris Philipson, director, University of Chicago Press

Gerard Piel, publisher, *Scientific American*

Frank Rhodes, president, Cornell University

Joan Ripley, president, Chappaqua Book Shop, Inc., and former president, American Booksellers Association

Phyllis Steckler, president, Oryx Press

Ex Officio:

Simon Michael Bessie, director, Harper and Row Publishers, and chair, Center for the Book National Advisory Board

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress

John Y. Cole, executive director, Center for the Book

Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs

Juilliard String Quartet to Play Works by Haydn, Lopatnikoff, Ravel In April 12–13 Concerts

On Thursday and Friday evenings, April 12 and 13, the Juilliard String Quartet will perform works by Joseph Haydn, Nikolai Lopatnikoff, and Maurice Ravel in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. The concert is sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, and members of the quartet will play Stradivari instruments presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall.

The program on April 12 and 13 will include Haydn's Quartet in E-flat major, Op. 33, No. 2, Lopatnkioff's Quartet No. 3, Op. 36, and Ravel's String Quartet.

Nikolai Lopatnikoff, whose musical style has been described as "neoclassical," was born in Estonia in 1903 and lived in Helsinki, Karlsruhe, Berlin, and London before coming to this country and becoming a U.S. citizen. For 23 years, he taught composition at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pa. He died in 1976. The Quartet No. 3 was composed in 1956 for the Budapest Quartet, resident quartet at the Library until 1962. Its was first performed in the Coolidge Auditorium in April 1956.

The concerts by the Juilliard String Quartet on April 12 and 13 will begin promptly at 8 p.m. Tickets will be distributed at the Washington Performing Arts Society box office at 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, April 9. Two tickets will be distributed to an individual, with a 25-cent service charge on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393-4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

The concert on Friday evening will be broadcast live over radio station WETA-FM. It will be made available to stations in other cities by Eastern Public Radio, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Automated Equipment Installed In Library's New Delhi Office

Processing Services and the Automated Systems Office have installed microcomputer hardware and software in the Library of Congress office in New Delhi, India, to use in the cataloging of monographic materials. The New Delhi office is responsible for acquiring, cataloging, and distributing printed materials and bibliographic information to the Library of Congress and more than 30 academic and research libraries in the United States. Publications are acquired from eight countries in 20 major languages.

The newly developed microcomputer-based system, called the Overseas Data Entry (ODE) System, permits the entering of bibliographic cataloging data onto diskettes, which are then mailed to the Library of Congress, where the data are converted and stored in the Library's automated data base. The project team, Ann Christy, Tom Kearns, and Howard Kierzewski of the Automated Systems Office and Alice Kniskern, Justin Kniemeyer, and Harriet Zais-Gabbert from Processing Services, have been responsible for implementation and installation of the system. Howard Kierzewski and Tom Kearns were in New Delhi from January 9 until February 9 installing and testing the hardware and software as well as training staff in the Library's New Delhi office in the use of the equipment and system.

The ODE system will enable New Delhi staff to enter and edit romanized bibliographic records using the full ALA character set, which includes a wide variety of single and double diacritics. The diacritics appear in their proper place above or below the alphabet letters both on the computer screen and in the printed products. These superimposed diacritics will greatly facilitate accurate data entry and will make use of the records by both the Library of Congress and New Delhi staff much easier.

Pictured in the Library's New Delhi office during the installation of the ODE System are (left to right) Rabindra Masters, Tom Kearns, D. N. Maini, Anil K. Adhikari, Howard Kierzewski, Dina Wadhwa, and Anil Vijay.

Products from the ODE system include diskettes with machine-readable bibliographic records which will be added to the Library's online Process Information File as preliminary records, catalog cards for use in New Delhi, and worksheets for use by Library staff in the final cataloging process.

A typical ODE Work Station installed in New Delhi consists of a Terak 8510 data processor (microcomputer) plus a high resolution color display screen, a keyboard, three disk drives which handle double-density, single sided floppy disks, and a Qume printer. The printer is equipped with two printwheels, one containing standard alphabetic characters and the other containing additional characters and diacritics of the ALA character set.

The first catalog records are scheduled to be received at the Library from the New Delhi office in early spring. If the ODE system application proves successful in New Delhi, it may also be considered for installation in other Library of Congress field offices in the future. Additional computer programs may be created for local use by the field offices. For example, an application is needed in New Delhi to support distribution of South Asian publications. Requirements for such a system include management of participant dollar accounts and matching codes for country, language, and subject of each publication with codes reflecting the collecting interests of the participating institutions.

Concluding Reports on the 49th Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, August 21–27, 1983

Division of Libraries Serving the General Public

Section on Libraries for the Blind

As a result of action taken by IFLA, the Round Table of Libraries for the Blind of the Section of Library Services to Hospital Patients and Handicapped Readers was made a Section on Libraries for the Blind within this division.

The section sponsored a pre-IFLA conference meeting of experts on August 17–19 at the Deutsche Blindenstudienanstalt (BLISTA), Marburg/Lahn, Federal Republic of Germany. Fifty-one librarians and technical experts from 15 countries serving blind and physically handicapped individuals participated. At the opening session, Jurgen Hertlein, the director of BLISTA, welcomed participants and described the work at BLISTA. The aim of the 65-year-old institution is to provide the visually handicapped with possibilities for higher education, resulting in mainstreaming, performance in scientific programs, and the development of technical devices. The German institute is recognized as a scientific institution of public interest and has the legal form of a nonprofit foundation. Its work is humanitarian without any religious or political ties, and it is a federally sanctioned organization. The facility includes a special boarding school with three levels for blind and low-vision students, aged 12 to 18 years; a center of systematic training in mobility to blind and low-vision students and instruction in living skills and handling modern technical aids; library and documentation services; a braille publishing house; and a department of fabrication-construction whose products are distributed worldwide. Participants were given tours of the facility.

The program also included a progress report on the International Register of Maps project developed by the section. The register will be located in the Netherlands Library for the Blind, based upon receipt from an international questionnaire, and will be available for consultation in 1984. Paullit Tjomsen of the Danish State Institute for the Blind and Wilfred Laufenberg of BLISTA gave papers on producing tactile maps. Manfred Harres, production coordinator of BLISTA, presented a paper entitled "The Blind and the New Technologies: Paperless Braille and Reading Machines." His talk concluded with a look to the future, to a situation where a blind person receives a book electronically for use on his tactile display or to print on his electric sheet brailler. Karl Britz, a graduate physical scientist and teacher for the blind, BLISTA, discussed "Talking Book Libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany."

Frank Kurt Cylke, director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, and Rainer Witte, deputy director, BLISTA, led a discussion of UNESCO/IFLA contracts relating to braille production in Africa. Wolfgang Stein, director of Christoffel Blindenmission, Federal Republic of Germany, described the state of blindness in the third world. More than 40,000,000 blind and visually handicapped individuals exist in the world, 80 percent of whom live in developing countries. Nearly half of these have no access to braille materials. Franco Consadori of Vancouver, Canada, provided a demonstration of the Van Schyndel Voice Indexing System, which offers a simple, effective solution to the problem of searching for various sections of a recording on audio cassettes. Judith C. Thiele, Charles Crane Memorial Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, closed the three-day meeting with a report on recent administrative matters relating to the section. Participants expressed appreciation to Mr. Hertlein and the BLISTA staff for their hospitality.

The section held two meetings and one meeting of the Standing Committee at Munich. Forty-three librarians and technical experts representing 17 countries participated in the meetings, which were chaired by Bruce Massis, library director, Jewish Guild for the Blind, United States. At the meeting on August 23, Georgette Rappaport, chief librarian, Central Library for the Hospitals, Paris, France, briefly described service to blind and physically handicapped individuals in the Antony Public Library in France. A paper on "Reading Programs for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in Public Libraries of the Polish People's Republic," by F. Czajkowski of Torun, Poland, was read in the author's absence. Rainer F. V. Witte, deputy director and head of library services and braille production, BLISTA, gave a paper on "Library Services for the Blind in the Federal Republic of Germany." Paul E. Thiele of the Charles Crane Memorial Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, gave a paper on serving the new technology information needs of blind and physically handicapped individuals.

At the section meeting on August 24, it was decided

to hold an "expert meeting" in Amsterdam before the 1984 conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Mr. Cylke and Peter Hanke, American Foundation for the Blind, New York City, will organize the 1985 section meeting in coordination with the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind on the theme "Leisure Pursuits of the Blind" in cooperation with Antun Lastric, Union of the Blind of Croatia, Zagreb, Yugoslavia. William Bryne, Royal Blind Society of New South Wales, Australia, will develop a proposal for an international logo to expedite air and surface mail delivery. The section will be represented by H. Doove, Library for the Blind, The Hague, Netherlands, at the International Conference on Embossed Materials for the Blind in April 1984 in Berlin.

The section's Standing Committee met on August 26. Winnie Vitzansky and Ms. Thiele assumed the positions of chair and secretary, and Mr. Cylke will continue as executive secretary. Agreement was reached to request the IFLA Secretariat not to schedule meetings in countries not open to all IFLA participants. Eight persons will be invited as committee observers with no vote and three as expert consultants to the committee. A planning committee for the 1984 meeting in Antwerp was established, and the topics will be automation, public library cooperation, and braille production techniques.

Section on Library Services to Hospital Patients and Handicapped Readers

At the section's program meeting on August 23, Hannelore Schmidt, chief librarian, Municipal Library, Munich, presented a paper on hospital libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany in general and in Munich in particular. She reviewed the history of such libraries from the 1930s, when individual public libraries attempted to provide literature to hospital patients, and from the 1950s, when such services were really developed by public libraries that helped to create and organize hospital libraries. Guidelines were issued for hospital libraries in 1960 by the German Libraries Association. In Munich, the speaker continued, "hospital libraries, which belong to the Department of Special Libraries of the Municipal Library, can already look back on 29 years of activity. [In 1954,] the hospital administration of the city of Munich transferred to the municipal libraries the development and maintenance of patients' libraries in all municipal hospitals with the proviso that the costs accruing should be defrayed by them out of hospital funds." Today there are eight professional librarians and five assistants working in 10 hospital libraries, and, in 1966, the municipal libraries took over patients' libraries in other hospitals in the Munich region and in a state clinic.

Beate Drager next addressed mobile library house services in the Federal Republic of Germany in general and in Munich in particular. It was pointed out that in Germany such services have existed only since the early 1960s and grew primarily out of the personal committment of librarians. Their real beginning, however, dates only from the 1970s, and today mobile library services are offered by 35 libraries, while 15 others are planning them. The Munich service, as of the end of 1982, has 300 active readers, ranging in age from 17 to 100. Of these, more than 85 percent are female, and nearly 60 percent list institutions as their home addresses.

The meeting concluded with a film entitled "The Public Library in Hospitals."

Division of Collections and Services

Section on Rare and Precious Books and Documents

The section has three current projects: a working group concerned with seeking international support for the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke,* a project to examine book theft prevention systems, and the Working Group on Museums of the Book. The group on the *Gesamtkatalog* constitutes the section's most specific contribution to UBC. The Standing Committee has been unsuccessful in its efforts to obtain UNESCO funding to publish the *Gesamtkatalog* and will request that the Professional Board approach UNESCO about funding. The working group chair, Julian Roberts, will also informally approach independent foundations.

The first phase of the project on book theft prevention systems will end later this year with the *IFLA Journal* publication of Katherine Leab's paper to the 1982 conference on the Leabs' online data base, BAMBAM, and the possibility of making it available under different auspices as part of a larger international structure.

The Professional Board agreed to the creation of the Working Group on Museums of the Book, proposed in 1982. Jaroslav Vrchotka, the chair, is currently recruiting members. The Working Group and the Section on Literary Museums of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) have held discussions on future collaboration. Present plans call for joint meetings in 1984 and 1985.

The section sponsored a particularly heavy program in Munich—11 papers in all, counting the progress reports of the two working groups. Recognizing that it shares concerns with many other sections of IFLA, the section plans to act more in collaboration with other sections than on its own in 1984 and 1985. This year, the section proposes to collaborate with the Section on Acquisitions and Exchange and the Round Table on Library History in presenting papers on the history of development of Africana collections. In 1985, the

STAFF NEWS

No, It Only Looks Like Gene Kelley!

It's Sherlock. He's not singing, though, for his spirits have been dampened by the sad fact that the books listed here, repeatedly requested by readers but missing from the shelves and not charged in the Central Charge File, seem to have floated off somewhere. Or can anyone help him find them? Sherlock comes in out of the rain daily to Alcove 7, Main Reading Room, or you can give him a call on ext. 77427, Collections Management Division.

- Collins, John M.
  U.S.-Soviet Military Balance: Concepts and Capabilities, 1960–1980. 1980. UA23.C616

- Debray, Regis
  Revolution in the Revolution? Armed Struggle and Political Struggle in Latin America. 1967. U240.D2813

- Kaplan, Stephen S.
  Diplomacy of Power: Soviet Armed Forces as a Political Instrument. 1981. UA770.K28

- Lipton, Michael
  Why Poor People Stay Poor: A Study of Urban Bias in World Development. 1977. HC79.P6L56 1977
  HC79.P6L56 l977b

- Martin, James
  Security, Accuracy, and Privacy in Computer Systems. 1973. HF5548.2.M342

- Paulson, Ross E.
  Women's Suffrage and Prohibition: A Comparative Study of Equality and Social Control. 1973. JF848.P3

- Seaman, Barbara
  Women and the Crisis in Sex Hormones. 1977. RG129.H6S4 1977

- Stoddard, Albert Henry
  Gulla Tales and Anecdotes of South Carolina Sea Islands. 1940. E185.93.S7S8

- Weeks, Robert Percy
  Hemingway: A Collection of Critical Essays. 1962. PS3515.E37Z94

- Willey, William David
  The Willey Story, 1614–1977. 1977. CT309.W54

22 Staff Members Selected for Sixth Administrative Detail

The sixth Library of Congress Administrative Detail Program is taking place from March 19 through June 15 this year. Departmental participation has increased significantly since the initiation of the program in 1978. Nine detail opportunities were available during the first two years, 12 during the third year, 17 during the fourth year, 20 last year, and a total of 22 detail positions were made available this year.

The Administrative Detail Program, administered by the Women's Program Office, is part of the Library's Affirmative Action Plan. It is designed to assist staff members who are interested in pursuing management or administrative careers, but who have had little, if any, such experience. The program provides selected

There Will Always Be an LC Photoduplication Service, or so the Public Assumes. . . . On February 23, the Photoduplication Service received an order confirmation in response to a copying cost estimate mailed on December 31, 1963. The customer acknowledged the fact that there might have been some price changes since 1963. The customer concluded his letter with "Many thanks for your prompt attention."

Yes, sir, we will get right on it.

staff members with an opportunity during the 90-day detail to test their interest in and potential for administrative pursuits by allowing them to work with Library managers who have administrative responsibilities. Although the program is primarily developmental in nature, participation in the program is considered as qualifying experience. Detail experiences differ, depending on such factors as the management styles of the participating supervisors, workloads of the offices, and the functions of different offices. In the past both detail supervisors and participants have found their involvement in the program to be worthwhile.

Detailee and Present Supervisor	*Detail Supervisor and Office*
Barry W. Bellinger (Lawrence H. Buzard), Subject Cataloging Division	Robert G. Zich, Office of Planning and Development
Marsha Kay Cerny (William R. Gigax), Library Services Division	Carolyn H. Sung, Office of the Assistant Librarian for Research Services
Lisa W. Cockran (Ben R. Tucker), Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy	Elizabeth F. Stroup, Office of the Assistant Librarian for Research Services
Jeffrey A. Cole (Hugh E. Clark), Examining Division	Arnold Bellefontaine, Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs
Dorothy M. Coley (Nancy H. McAleer), Examining Division	Catherine M. Croy, Office of the Associate Librarian for Management
Sally K. Craig (Robert R. Marshall), CRS Office of Automated Information Services	Gary D. Columbia, Procurement and Supply Division
Frank J. Evina (Victor W. Marton), Information and Reference Division	Michael H. Shelley, MARC Editorial Division
Joan D. Faltot (C. Clark Rabel), Cataloging Distribution Service	Warren M. Tsuneishi, Office of the Assistant Librarian for Research Services
Richard R. Greenfield (James E. Stewart) General Reading Rooms Division	Raymon A. Noble, Health Services Office
Wilda Mae Heiss (Phillip L. Gill), Examining Division	Gerald T. Garvey, Buildings Management Division
Marsha J. Jackson (Elizabeth L. Carl), National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH)	Ralph L. Adams, Personnel Operations Office
Barbara T. Jones (John P. Celli), Cataloging Distribution Service	William J. Sittig, Collections Development Office
Mary E. Lindsay (Bobby F. Dove) Central Services Division	Nancy F. Bush, Information Office
Frances C. Morton (Olivia A. Brickey), Descriptive Cataloging Division	Grace B. Reed, Office of the Register of Copyrights
Olga Padilla (Sylvia Cooke Martin), Training Office	Susan M. Tarr, Office of the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services
Carole R. Rogers (Susan H. Riedel), Serial Record Division	Peter G. Sparks, Preservation Office
Hoda F. Sabry (Judith A. Kuhagen), Serial Record Division	Louis R. Mortimer, Personnel and Labor Relations Office
James A. Scala (Karl Green), Science and Technology Division	Gerald T. Garvey, Buildings Management Division
Nancy Jean Smith (Mary G. Hooper) Descriptive Cataloging Division	James P. Riley, Federal Library Committee
Linda C. Vocino (Jacquelyn R. Watts) Cataloging Division	Mary Jack Wintle, NLS/BPH
Margaret N. Wayne (Roderick L. Simmons), Shared Cataloging Division	Robert A. Davis, Acquisitions and Processing Division
Heidi G. Yacker (Floris Flam), Congressional Reference Division	Peter J. Watters, Personnel and Labor Relations Office

Pictured with the women's program officer, Morrigene Holcomb, are the 22 staff members selected for the sixth Administrative Detail Program: (seated, left to right) Barbara T. Jones, Lisa W. Cockran, Frank J. Evina, Marsha J. Jackson, Ms. Holcomb, Hoda F. Sabry, Sally K. Craig, Wilda M. Heiss, and Linda C. Vocino; (standing) Mary E. Lindsay, Olga Padilla, Margaret N. Wayne, Richard R. Greenfield, Jeffrey A. Cole, Dorothy M. Coley, Joan D. Faltot, James A. Scala, Barry W. Bellinger, Nancy J. Smith, Marsha K. Cerny, Frances C. Morton, Heidi G. Yacker, and Carole R. Rogers.

The cooperation of the participants' regular supervisors deserves special recognition, because of the loss of their staff members during the detail. Those staff members selected this year, as well as their present and detail supervisors are listed on the opposite page.

James W. Johns Receives 20-Year Federal Service Pin

James W. Johns, a senior searcher-filer editor in the National Union Catalog Control Section of the Catalog Management and Publication Division, was presented a 20-year Federal Service Award pin on February 17 by Gloria H. Hsia, chief of the division.

A native of Blairsville, Pa., and a graduate of the University of Maryland, where he was awarded both the bachelor of science degree in education and the master's degree in library science, Mr. Johns began his Library career in 1966 following four years of active duty with the U.S. Air Force at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

Mr. Johns' first Library position was with the former Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division. When the division was reorganized into two separate divisions in 1970, Mr. Johns was reassigned to the Filing Section of the Catalog Management Division. In 1976, he left the Library to assume a teaching position with the Anne Arundel County School System.

In 1978, Mr. Johns was reappointed as a filer in the Catalog Publication Division. Shortly afterwards, he transferred to the Records Management Division. He soon returned to the Catalog Management and Publication Division and subsequently received several promotions, including his most recent promotion in August 1980 to senior searcher-filer editor in the Searching Unit.

Staff Activities

Doria Beachell, FEDLINK network librarian in the Federal Library Committee, conducted an OCLC regional training workshop on February 15–17 at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Library in Norfolk, Va. The sessions presented an overview of the OCLC basic cataloging and interlibrary loan subsystems. Participants included staff members from the Army Corps of Engineers Library, the General Accounting Office, Fort Eustis, Fort Story, Fort Monroe, and the Naval Regional Medical Hospital in Portsmouth, Va.

George E. Glos, assistant chief in the European Law Division, delivered two lectures in February to students in the Department of Government at George Washington University. Dr. Glos spoke on international treaties, executive agreements, and their constitutional status in U.S. law.

Eugenia Useriu of the French Section, Shared Cataloging Division, participated in the centennial convention of the Modern Language Association held in New York City in December. She assisted at a seminar on "Problems of Teaching Romanian in the United States." She also presented a paper entitled "Aesthetics and Criticism in the Works of Titu Maiorescu" at the seminar on "19th Century Romanian Literature." The paper analyzes European influences on the intellectual formation of an educator who is relatively unknown in the United States. Among these influences were Kant and Schopenhauer, whose philosophies Maiorescu adapted in a fruitful way for Romanian culture.

William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress, is the author of an article entitled "The Perils of Paper: Attempts for Survival" which appears in Vol.

5, No. 4 of the winter 1983 issue of *Library & Archival Security*. The article discusses the history of papermaking and the problems libraries are experiencing with materials produced in recent years on wood pulp papers. It also describes experiments at the Library of Congress with mass deacidification and with optical disk technology, which are providing new optimism that libraries can preserve the American record and revolutionize library service.

Robert Zich, director of the Office of Planning and Development, spoke before the fifth International Conference of Academic and Research Libraries, which met in Boulder, Colo., in February. His topic was the Library's Optical Disk Pilot Program and its potential impact on Library space needs, organization, and service. An expanded version of the address will appear in the published proceedings of the conference.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Kersti Blumenthal, cataloger, GS-9, Share Cat, 30814; Duncan Holloman, research assistant, GS-7, CRS A, 30791; Kathryn McCabe, head, Public Services Section, GT-12, Photodup, 30777; Joseph Maheady, research assistant, GS-7, CRS A, 30791; Gail Makinen, specialist in economic policy, GS-16, CRS E, 30720; Dennis Romano, inquiries recorder, GS-7, CRS ARS, 30959; John Sillay, preservation microfilm assistant, GS-4, Preserv, 31019; Karl Soper, inquiries recorder, GS-7, CRS ARS, 30959; Andrea Zizzi, attorney, GS-11, Cop Reg, 30927.

Temporary Appointments: Carol Albro, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114B; Brenda Banks, deck attendant, GS-3, Col Mgmt, G114B; James Carden, senior word processing and data entry operator, GS-5, ASO, NP; Lisa Claypool, library aid, GS-3, E&G, NP; Janet Hachen, library aid, GS-3, E&G, NP; Grant Harris, reference librarian, GS-9, Eur, NP.

Reappointments: Elizabeth Kaiser, secretary to the assistant chief, GS-6, M/B/RS, 30932; Patricia White, office assistant, GS-8, LERO, 40064.

Temporary Reappointment: Teresa Fitzgerald, library assistant, GS-5, M/B/RS, NP.

Promotions: Sheila Clark, Bldgs, to processing assistant, GS-4, Preserv, 30945; Jacqueline Dickens, to senior cataloger, GS-9, NLS/BPH, 30973; Pangeeta Edwards, Cop Acq & Proc, to secretary to the assistant chief, GS-6, Ov Op, 40002; Nina Egupov, to senior preliminary cataloger, GS-8, Share Cat, 30879; John Kelley, Photodup, to office systems analyst, GS-11, CRS AIS, 30862; Mykola Kryworuk, to senior preliminary cataloger, GS-8, Share Cat, 30882; Rosa Robinson, to senior preliminary cataloger, GS-8, Share Cat, 30879; Andrea Savada, to senior research analyst (supervisor), GS-12, FRD, 30853.

Transfer: Julie Moury, CRS L, to administrative technician, GS-7, CRS MAS, 30910.

Resignations: Clayton Aarons, CRS A; Anna Dominguez, CRS F; Mary Hanseman, Desc Cat; Heather McKinney, Desc Cat; Carolyn Margolis, Exh; Van Rice, CDS; Joe Rosenfield, Subj Cat; Victoria Waters, Rare Bk.

Invitation to Readers

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* invites staff members to submit notes on their activities and invites clubs and organizations to submit information regarding their events for publication in the *Bulletin*. The *Bulletin* is dated and published every Monday. The cutoff date for publication in the *Bulletin* is 12 days before the date printed on the cover of the issue. Information concerning special meetings or events of clubs and organizations should be submitted at least four weeks before the event.

Requests for carpools should contain the person's name, division, extension, work schedule, destination, and whether the person is seeking a carpool or a rider. This information will then be published in the *Bulletin* as frequently as the demand warrants.

Staff members should submit these notes on activities and requests for carpools **in writing** to the Information Office (LM 103) addressed to Editor, LC *Information Bulletin*.

"Recent Acquisitions of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division" is a new exhibit of 34 books recently added to the collections and includes Walt Whitman's copy of Thoreau's *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers;* the first edition of L. Frank Baum's *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz;* a Japanese miniature book, *Ants,* the smallest book in the Library's collections; and a superb 14th-century French miniature manuscript Book of Hours. On display in the foyer of the Rare Book Room, Jefferson Building.

section proposes to collaborate with the Conservation Section in presenting a planning paper for a large-scale international conference on conservation/preservation, funded under IFLA/UNESCO auspices. As a continuation of an earlier project, the section is requesting the ISBD(A) Committee to make specific provisions for "fingerprints." As part of its overall responsibility for the history of the book, the section has for some years sponsored the *Annual Bibliography of the History of the Printed Book and Libraries*. Hendrik D. L. Vervliet, the editor, has announced plans to retire in a few years, and Jeanne Veyrin-Forrer of the Bibliothèque nationale will serve as the section's representative in discussing the future of the bibliography with Mr. Vervliet.

The theme of the section's first program meeting was "Rare and Precious Books in a Technological World." In his paper on "Retrospektive maschinenlesbare Katalogisierung in München und Göttingen," Klaus Haller of the Bavarian State Library described a recently launched project which will eventually produce a combined machine-readable catalog of the 1501 to 1840 imprints in the Bavarian State Library and the library of Göttingen University. Sponsored by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, the project will make possible the publication of a book catalog of the 662,000 titles from 1501 to 1840 in the Bavarian State Library. A comparison with the printed catalogs of the British Library, the Bibliothèque nationale, and the Library of Congress indicates that 40 percent of the titles for this period exist only in the Bavarian State Library. In the two years since July 1981, the project staff has processed 60,000 titles.

Henriette Avram of the Library of Congress read the paper of Stephen Paul Davis, also of the Library, in his absence. In his detailed and thoughtful overview, "Computer Technology as Applied to Rare Book Cataloging," Mr. Davis described the changes in rare book cataloging standards that computer technology and an increased emphasis on the sharing of machine-readable bibliographic records for rare and precious materials have brought about in the United States. His paper considered developments in bibliographic description, bibliographic access, and machine-readable data formats. Speaking from first-hand experience with a number of U.S. projects, he enumerated the changes and enhancements rare book librarians have sought to existing library computer systems, among them the definition of standards for copy-specific information, the provision of more flexible retrieval capabilities, the capability of creating expanded MARC research records, and the provision of more diverse printed products. The paper also addressed areas in which standards work, systems development, and planning remain to be done.

In the final paper of the first program meeting, "Technological Advances in Librarianship and Printing and the Teaching of the History of the Book," Richard Landon, Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Toronto, Canada, described conventional approaches to the study of the history of the book, which most often have been chronological. The capability of machine-readable bibliographical control of older printed books, using elements such as printer, publisher, format, and key words of the title, and of combining these elements, is opening up a whole range of new possibilities for study. Mr. Landon noted that the international project, the Eighteenth Century Short-Title Catalog (ESTC), provides a model for other bibliographical projects, as well as flexibility without the built-in obsolescence of conventional bibliographies. Courses in the history of the book and the general field of rare books and manuscripts have traditionally divided the subject into two periods—the hand-press and the machine-press eras. Recent technological advances in printing and the development of machine-readable data bases will need to be understood by historians of the book and incorporated into the courses they teach.

In response to an invitation from the chair, John Jolliffe, Bodleian Library, Oxford University, England, briefly described the Nineteenth Century Short-Title Catalog, which is just being announced in the United Kingdom. Unlike the ESTC, the NSTC will include some subject information. The project will carry forward the earlier English short-title catalogs spanning the period 1475–1800 and will be done in three sequences—up to 1815 to start, then to 1870, and finally to 1914. NSTC will rely on existing catalogs in Oxford, Cambridge, and the British Library, supplemented by reports from other designated libraries. A press release on the Nineteenth Century Short-Title Catalog can be obtained from J. W. Jolliffe, Bodleian Library, Oxford OX1 3BG, England.

In the section's second program, three speakers presented papers on "Retrospective Universal Bibliographic Control in Italy, Austria, and Czechoslovakia." Maria Sicco from the Instituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche Italiane e per le Informazioni Bibliografiche in Rome provided a progress report on the census of Italian 16th-century books, which the institute launched in 1980. Approximately 1,000 libraries were invited to catalog their relevant holdings, following the rules drawn up by the institute. Using bibliographies and cards from some libraries, a first checklist including 4,000 headings beginning with the letter "A" has recently been produced for circulation to participating libraries. Although it is impossible at this time to say when the census can be completed, the institute anticipates that it will take at least 10 years to produce checklists and match those coming back. After that, a final check will be necessary before the

union catalog of Italian 16th-century imprints can be published.

In his paper, "Der gegenwärtige Stand der Handschriftenbeschreibung in Österreich," Otto Mazal, Austrian National Library in Vienna, described efforts in Austria in recent years to make uncataloged or badly cataloged manuscript collections accessible. His library has published four volumes of a catalog of its Occidental manuscripts, has processed the bulk of its collection of Greek manuscripts, and has fully cataloged its holdings of dated manuscripts. The cataloging of the Library's French, Dutch, and Flemish illuminated manuscripts has provided a continuation of the *Verzeichnis der illuminierten Handschriften in Österreich.* The Library has also cataloged its newly acquired Arabic manuscripts. Manuscript catalogs of the monastic libraries of Kremsmünster, Zwettl, Klosterneuburg, and Sankt Peter in Salzburg are in preparation as a project of the Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Unfortunately, many important catalogs of Austrian manuscripts date from the 19th century, and, for a large number of libraries, there are no catalogs at all.

Jaroslav Vrchotka, National Museum Library, Prague, Czechoslovakia, delivered a paper on "The Central Catalogue of Historical Libraries in the Castles of Bohemia and Moravia." Mr. Vrchotka explained that in 1945 a large number of Czech historical libraries preserved in castles were transferred to state ownership. The task of integrating these widespread collections was entrusted in 1954 to the National Museum Library in Prague, the main task being to catalog the books and establish a central catalog. Inasmuch as the castle libraries contain about 1.5 million books, the task has proved to be an enormous one, on which work still goes forward. The National Museum Library has taken as its principle that the castle libraries will remain in their original state and that their resources will be made as widely available as possible. The existence of the extremely rich resources of the castle libraries has greatly influenced the Museum of the Book, which is the permanent exhibit of the National Museum Library, located in a castle at Zdar nad Sázavou.

At the program meeting of the working group on the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke,* Friedhilde Krause, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, read the paper prepared by her absent colleague, Ursula Altmann, on the current status of the *Gesamtkatalog* (GW). Dr. Altmann reported that the editors are currently working on the heading, Johannes Gerson. She surveyed catalogs of incunabula currently being prepared in England, France, Italy, Russia, the Federal Republic of Germany, and other countries, noting the essential contribution such efforts make to the work of the GW. Dr. Altmann took particular notice of the incunabula catalog of the Bavarian State Library, the largest collection of incunabula in the world. The first part of volume one of the GW came out in 1982. The second part of volume nine is in preparation. The manuscript of the third part of volume nine will be turned over to the publishers in 1984.

In the second paper on this working group's program, Lotte Hellinga, British Library, provided a progress report on the ISTC, the machine-readable file of incunabula being compiled at the British Library. ISTC was launched by keyboarding Frederick R. Goff's census of *Incunabula in American Libraries,* the Goff entries being restructured to conform to the input requirements of the Eighteenth Century Short-Title Catalog. In the process of entering records from the British Library, Bodleian Library, Cambridge University Library, and the John Rylands Library, and in adding the holdings of smaller locations, the 13,000 records in Goff have grown to a present 17,650. Mrs. Hellinga explained that the ISTC is an information system, not a bibliography, possessing a flexibility so far unknown in an incunable catalog. One of the rules strictly adhered to in the ISTC is that a record is always based on the existence of one or more copies, not just on a reference in the literature. The British Library plans to organize an international seminar at the end of May 1984 to bring together incunabulists and specialists who will use the ISTC and who could contribute to such concerns as subject indexing.

In the third paper on the GW working group's program, Ursula Baurmeister, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, provided an overview of the status of the recording of incunabula in France. Work on the *Catalogue générale des incunables des bibliothèques de France* stopped in 1909 with the heading Gregorius. In 1971, the library undertook the preparation of a catalog of its own substantial incunabula holdings (8,000 editions in 12,000 copies). The results are being published in fascicles, the first two of which—H-L and M-O—appeared in 1981 and 1982. A third fascicle covering P-R is in the press and a fourth fascicle—S-Z and Hebraica—is expected at the end of 1984. These four fascicles constitute volume two of the catalog. The four fascicles of volume one (leading off with blockbooks) are scheduled for 1989. The records of holdings of regional libraries in France will be published under the aegis of the Direction du livre et de la lecture by the Société des bibliophiles de Guyenne at Bordeaux. Three volumes have been published since 1979, and three more are in progress. The former has also assumed the cataloging of incunables in Parisian libraries other than the Bibliothèque nationale and the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal.

In the final paper of the working group's program, Elmar Hertrich described the incunabula catalog of his

library, the Bavarian State Library. The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft has supported the cataloging project since 1971. In 1980, the Library completed the recording and description of the Library's 15th-century books and broadsheets. The resulting draft catalog lists 9,570 printed books, represented by approximately 16,800 copies. This is the largest number of copies in any library, although the British Library has about 1,000 more editions. The editors have taken on the task of assuring that texts are indeed by the authors with which they have come to be identified in often outdated sources. The catalog will devote more attention than is usual to the make-up of composite volumes. In its published form, the catalog is expected to require eight volumes, including detailed indexes on provenance, bookbinders, literary contributions, printers, and so forth. If no unforeseen difficulties arise, the Library expects that the entries in the first volume (A–Biblia) will be printed in 1984.

At the meeting of the Working Group on Museums of the Book, the chair, Jaroslav Vrchotka, spoke on "Buchmuseen: Gegenwärtiger Stand und Entwürfe für die Zukunft" (published in an English-language version in the *IFLA Journal* in 1983). Among his proposals for future activities of the working group were joint meetings with the Library Museums Section of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), a directory of museums of the book, and a handbook of practice. In the discussions that followed, members of the audience indicated that they felt such a working group was worthwhile, but some thought that the name should be modified to Working Group on Museum Activities in Libraries in recognition of the feeling of U.S. and English librarians that the word "museum" is a threatening one to use in seeking support for rare book collections. Dr. Vrchotka indicated that he is very much interested in having the names of specialists who would like to participate in the group's activities.

Section on Serial Publications

This section held two program meetings during the conference. At the first on August 23, two papers were presented addressing the topic of automated serial check-in systems. James Rush of James E. Rush Associates, United States, discussed "A Methodology for the Evaluation of Serials Control Systems," prepared by Dr. Rush and Robert S. Tannehil of the Chemical Abstracts Service. Noting that many automated serial control systems have become available to libraries, he suggested that the difficulty of objectively evaluating the available alternatives has increased correspondingly. The purpose of the paper was to describe a methodology for this process that could be applied to any serial control system, although evaluation of online systems was its principal focus. The evaluation procedure is comprised of eight phases, the first being the establishment of objectives. The statement of objectives must be specific and quantifiable in terms of the fundamental questions: why, what, where, when, how, how much, and who. Phase II involves adjusting the two components of the methodology to agree with the objectives. These components are a comprehensive table of functions and features required of a serial control system and a checklist of data elements needed for serials control operations. Dr. Rush noted that it is essential both components be reviewed for appropriateness and completeness with regard to objectives established in Phase I. Phase III is concerned with the selection of candidate systems for evaluation. He noted that there were more than 100 such systems on the market, with 34 providing online interactive capabilities. At this phase, the list of potential systems can usually be reduced to a more manageable number quite easily by eliminating those that do not support one or more functions critical to the library's operation.

Phase IV requires examination of system descriptive literature and documentation, which will usually reveal any limitations or constraints that prevent a system from satisfying the predefined objectives. Dr. Rush observed that the remainder of the candidate systems, which will usually not number more than three or four, can then be evaluated in more detail, starting with Phase V of the methodology: comparing the candidate systems with the functions and features table and with the checklist of data elements developed in Phase II. A residual list of candidates is then available for Phase VI, an on-site evaluation of candidate systems. He emphasized that on-site evaluations are absolutely essential to this process and should involve discussions with the staff, a live demonstration of the system during regular working hours, and an actual comparison of the system with the functions and features table. Phase VII, system selection and acquisition, makes use of the evaluation results obtained in Phase VI for ranking and selecting the preferred systems—and Phase VIII requires a postinstallation evaluation.

The second paper was prepared by Brigitte Graffin, librarian, and Corrado Pettenati, systems analyst, at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. The paper, "Automated Serial Check-in System in the European University Institute of Florence," presented a very comprehensive overview of this operation. This serials control operation is a subsystem of the general data base, which also supports other functions required by the library as a whole. The bibliographic file makes up the core of this system, with other applications depending upon files that have been generated from this core or are considered extensions of it. Before addressing the actual serial check-in components of this system, a brief presentation was provided of the other

operations that indirectly support the serials application. These included the selection and acquisition functions, especially those operations that support the processing of renewal notices and payment of invoices. Describing the systems specifically oriented to serial processing, the following functions were addressed in more detail: checking in issues, including anticipated as well as unanticipated items, multiple subscriptions to the same title, and new and changed titles; claiming functions, including claims for the first issue of a subscription (that is, the subscription is late in starting), claims for a gap in receipt, and claims for a late issue; production of a printed catalog with holdings updated to the current year; binding functions, including the preparation of a shipment for binding and return of volumes from the bindery; circulation control, both internal and interlibrary loan; and a reference service, for both bibliographic and holdings information.

The second program meeting on August 24 addressed the topic of "ISDS and the National Bibliography." [This was a joint meeting with the Section on Bibliography and is covered under the reports of that section's activities in last week's LC *Information Bulletin.*]

Division of Management and Technology

"The Impact of Technology on Library Buildings" was the theme of the division's program meeting on August 22. Piet Schoots of the Netherlands, chair of the Library Buildings and Equipment Section, presided. Two papers were delivered. The paper by John Black of Canada on "The Impact of New Computer and Telecommunications Technology on Library Buildings" was delivered by George Thompson of Switzerland, who explained they share similar views. They feel that new technology does not mean the end of books but rather that more written material will be generated. Users, how patrons utilize library space, ways collections are stored and retrieved, and equipment were all discussed in the paper. Four technologies—telecommuncation links, computers, storage technologies, and video/audio technology—were examined. Two particular implications emerged: the need for widespread power links and the need for handling broadband telecommunication circuits. Repeatedly, the need for flexibility surfaced—flexibililty in placement of equipment and staff and in space required by users. Traditional catalogs will yield to automated, decentralized catalogs accessible to home and office, and more attention will be paid in the future to shelving nonprint materials.

The second paper, "Der Einfluss der Tecknik auf Bibliotheksgebaüde" by Rolf Fuhlrott, bibliotheksdirektor of the Universität Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany, examined the impact of conventional, noncomputerized technology on library buildings and was illustrated with color slides primarily of German university library buildings. The talk hinged on the premise that construction technology, technical equipment, and library technology influence the appearance and function of library buildings. New building materials and construction methods affect exterior and interior library design. Sufficient natural and artificial illumination, air conditioning for human comfort and paper preservation, and building transportation for various human needs were points emphasized regarding building equipment. Book conveyor systems and mechanical storage of library materials were his primary library technology considerations. Dr. Fuhlrott forecasts a regionally flavored library design for the future.

Coordinating Board

The Coordinating Board of the division met on August 26. Henriette Avram, division chair, presided. Most chairs and secretaries for the four sections (Conservation, Information Technology, Library Buildings and Equipment, and Statistics) and the two round tables (Management of Library Associations and Audiovisual Media) of the division were present. The round tables are recent additions to the division. Annual reports of the sections and round tables were given.

Hilkka Kauppi, secretary general of the Finnish Library Association, reported for the newly created Round Table for the Management of Library Associations, which now has 15 library associations as members. The first chair will be elected at the 1984 IFLA Conference. The secretary is Russell Bowden of the British Library Association. Goals of this round table are IFLA support at the national association level and assistance to national library associations in the development of national library policies. The round table plans to publish a newsletter for distribution to all library associations to encourage round table membership. Working Document II (RT MLA 83/1) was adopted by the Executive Committee and is being forwarded to the Professional Board. David Bender of the Special Libraries Association, United States, is preparing a draft IFLA manual on management of small library associations, which will be discussed at the 1984 meeting.

The annual report of the Round Table on Audiovisual Media was delivered by secretary Catherine Pinion of Great Britain and reflected activities at the 1982 conference and at a meeting in London in March 1983 regarding the UAP program. The AV in Action series now has three publications available from IFLA Headquarters and a fourth on centralized services in

progress. Plans for the 1984 conference are being made with the Art Libraries Section, the International Association of Music Librarians, and the International Association of Sound Archives.

Chair Peter Brown of Ireland delivered the annual report of the Section on Conservation. This year, the section produced a list of conservation workshops in which workshop materials were suggested. The section produced revised principles for conservation. The section's program for the 1984 conference will deal with conservation problems in developing countries.

Piet Schoots reported on plans for the 1984 conference, where the section's theme will be "Library Buildings in Tropical Areas."

The chair of the Section on Statistics, Esther Dyer of the United States, announced plans for a workshop on the library statistics of developing countries for middle management librarians. Eight major library networks, one in the United States and seven in Europe, are being statistically analyzed through the section's efforts.

The report of the Section on Information Technology was given by Mrs. Avram. The section is interested in micro- and minicomputer developments. Reports on these developments being done by UNESCO will be utilized by the section. A working group on authority format has been established with membership drawn from the Sections on Information Technology and on Cataloging. The working group will provide a joint report. Section papers are being prepared on state-of-the-art video disk and on incompatibility of microcomputer systems.

Newly elected section officers were introduced. Information Technology is chaired by Christine Bossmeyer of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the secretary is Stephen Massil of Great Britain. Conservation leaders are Peter Brown of Ireland, chair, and Norman Shaffer of the United States, secretary. Library Buildings is chaired by Piet Schoots, and Reinhard Rinn, Federal Republic of Germany, is the secretary. The Statistics chair is Esther Dyer, and Karl Neubauer of the Federal Republic of Germany is the secretary. The Audiovisual Media Round Table is chaired by Maria Kylberg of Sweden, while Catherine Pinion of Great Britain is secretary. No chair exists for the Round Table for the Management of Library Associations; the secretary is Russell Bowden of Great Britain.

From among these section leaders, the Coordinating Board elected as its chair Mr. Schoots and as its secretary Ms. Bossmeyer.

Mr. Schoots led a discussion regarding division plans for the 1984 conference on the theme, "Library Services in Developing Countries." The division will have one open session, and each section will also offer one. Issues to be addressed include problems regarding resources and socioeconomic substructures in developing countries.

Section on Conservation

The Standing Committee met on August 20 and 26. Chair Peter Brown of Ireland led the group through a review of the three major publishing projects in preparation. H. J. Becker of the Federal Republic of Germany recounted the considerable effort he had put into the revision of the 1975 *List of Conservation Workshops and Institutes*. In June 1983, he sent out 150 questionnaires and had received 44 responses—the majority from Federal Republic of Germany and the United States. It now appears that a second draft will be ready by July 1984. The revised list will be twice the size of the 1975 document. Helmut Bansa of the Bavarian State Library reported that he had received responses from 20 institutions concerning materials used in the conservation and restoration of library materials. The compilation has been sent to a chemist for a scientific review, which was to be completed in the fall of 1983. Jeanne-Marie Dureau of France stated that she had made substantial progress on the revision of the *Principles of Conservation in Libraries*.

The committee decided to hold only one open meeting in 1984, which will be on the theme of "Conservation Needs in Developing Countries." Mr. Brown agreed to contact the secretaries of the IFLA regional sections for suggestions of possible speakers. For the IFLA Conference in 1985, the committee felt that a program on preservation in formats other than the original would be an appropriate topic. This would be in keeping with Maurice Line's recommendations concerning the role of conservation as it relates to UAP. The committee also reviewed the other points raised by Mr. Line on this subject.

The section held their two program meetings on August 24. At the first, the theme, "Mass Treatment for the Conservation of Modern Paper," a paper by Wolfgang Wächter of the German Democratic Republic, "On the Possibilities for Mechanisation in the Restoring Profession," reviewed the possible mechanization of conservation routines which have traditionally been done by hand on a piece-by-piece basis. He provided examples of such mechanization as practiced in several conservation facilities in Europe. Peter Sparks, Library of Congress, gave a paper on "Mass Deacidification of Paper." Dr. Sparks outlined the various mass deacidification processes developed and in use with special emphasis on the Library of Congress diethyl zinc (DEZ) process, which had just recently been used on a collection of 6,600 volumes. While DEZ is a chemical requiring careful handling, the process proved to be effective and in the realm of economic feasibility.

The second program consisted of three papers on the theme, "The Treatment of Paper and Bindings for the Conservation of Rare and Precious Books." The first paper by Karl Jäckel, Bavarian State Library, on "The Problems of Conservation of Valuable Library Possessions" concentrated on binding problems, making the point that, after a book is restored, the book must once again be in condition to be handled and used. This requirement is not necessarily the case with a museum piece. The second paper, by Anthony Cains of Ireland, covered "The Treatment of Paper for the Conservation of Rare and Precious Books." This paper detailed the cleaning, buffering, and strengthening of paper. Immersion, brush, and spray gun techniques were described. Guidance was also provided on paper repair procedures. The concluding paper, by Karl Dachs of the Bavarian State Library, on "The Curator's Point of View" pointed out that librarians put great demands on conservators because they insist that the materials used be sound, that techniques be reversible, and that all damage and disfigurement be removed without disturbing the historical patina of the item. A central point of this paper was that "the aim of conservation must not be an attempt to give back to the book the appearance that it had at the time of its creation. That would mean distorting its historical dimension. . . . The ideal restoration from the aesthetic viewpoint is achieved if the book takes on the appearance that its history would have given it had it always been stored in favorable conditions and treated with the greatest care."

Section on Information Technology

The Standing Committee of the section met August 20 and 26 with Henriette Avram, chair, presiding. Christine Bossmeyer and Stephen Massil, University of London Library, England, were elected chair and secretary and took office at the end of the conference. Mrs. Avram reported on the activities of the Professional Board and the meeting of the division's Coordinating Board. Marc Chauveinc, the section's liaison to ISO TC46/SC4/WG5, said there was no news to report about the group's work toward a common command language.

Reporting on the meeting held in London of the Steering Committee of the International MARC Network Study, Mrs. Avram said that a UNIMARC Handbook is being prepared, that IFLA is asking for modification of the MINISIS system so that it will accommodate MARC (MINISIS is a minicomputer-based acquisition-cataloging-information retrieval system developed by the Canadian International Development Research Center), that questionnaires have been sent to international bibliographic agencies to find out what is being done with UNIMARC, and that efforts have been made to find money to maintain UNIMARC. Mrs. Avram will help bring together the comments of the Section on Information Technology and those of the International MARC Network Committee on the King Research report about international copyright of machine-readable records.

The committee resolved that the section should be involved in IFLA studies of transnational flow of information. Mr. Massil will study responses to a previous request for information about national standards applicable to information technology, in the hope of identifying areas of common interest where standards could be developed internationally.

In response to a request from Stephen Vickers of the International UAP Office that the committee contribute to the UAP program, the committee decided to study the problem of linking information services and document delivery services.

The committee discussed the final recommendations of the IFLA Working Group on an International Authority System, a joint project of the Sections on Cataloging and Information Technology.

Mr. Massil reported that the Working Party on the Impact of Information Technology on Public Libraries is doing a survey of public libraries from four countries, emphasizing political rather than technological aspects.

Frederick Kilgour of the United States reported on OCLC's project of enhancing the IBM Personal Computer for use as a terminal to access OCLC. He emphasized growing use of personal computers in general and said that libraries must plan their services with this in mind. He will do a state-of-the-art paper on microcomputers for the committee.

Look Costers of the Netherlands said that the Dutch tried video text for a year and dropped it as not being useful. He agreed to prepare a paper on this experience.

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